



ALEXANDRIA, VA.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7.

A CORRESPONDENT in another column approves the Governor's disregard of the request of the democratic committee of this district in respect of the day on which the congressional election shall be held, and says the day for holding the district convention should be postponed, in order that the people may be allowed time and opportunity for a fair election of delegates. As the democratic representative from this district has by law the same right to participate in the organization of the U. S. House of Representatives that any of his colleagues has, why he should be deprived of that right by the democratic Governor, especially as the republicans had expressed no objection to the election day recommended by the democratic committee, is still an unsolved problem, and why the democratic voters, who were perfectly satisfied with the day appointed for their convention, will not be allowed time and opportunity for the election of delegates on the 24th inst., as on a later day, is no less easy to tell. The correspondent says the Governor is not to be moved by party leaders. But it is currently reported, and believed, that he was, and though not by the regularly appointed leaders of his own party, but by one or two members of a secret organization which is already threatening to have a candidate of its own unless the democrats shall surrender to its commands. The Governor may think he acted wisely, but the democrats of this district don't. The correspondent also says the democratic party in the district is in more danger from internal dissensions than from outside forces. According to reliable intelligence from all the counties in the district, the democratic party is in no conceivable danger, either from within or without its lines, and its nominee, whoever he may be, will be elected by a large majority, if opposed at all, for General Mahone has ordered the republicans to refrain from voting, and last Tuesday proved that they obey his orders almost to a man. And besides, the nominee will be elected by solid delegations, for the democrats of the respective counties will elect their delegates in accordance with the favorable fair rules of the party, and after full and ample notice, so that every body who desires to vote may do so, and the men who receive the largest vote will compose the respective delegations, the most of which, as most of all other delegations to all other conventions do, will vote as units. Of course no honorable man will take part in the election of these delegations who will not support their action, whether the nominee be his favorite or not. Mr. Corbin and the correspondent, who is also a member of the Alliance, may differ in their views on the subject, but no true member of the democratic party will refuse to vote for his party's candidate, even if that candidate be a lawyer employed by a corporation to attend to its legal business, simply because a rule of some other organization proscribes men so employed. The correspondent resides in Prince William county. What corporation has "oppressed" the people of that county no mortal soul can tell. Certainly not the railroad, for the cost of sending Prince William produce to market now, compared with that of the times before the railroad, is a bagatelle, and while injury to either person or property on the way was then an entire loss, it is now made good either voluntarily or by suits for damages.

DURING the recent political campaign many statements appeared in many northern newspapers to the effect that the negroes of the North, or many of them, had outgrown the republican party, organized democratic clubs, and intended to vote the democratic ticket. No man at all familiar with negro character gave the slightest credence to such statements, and since the election it is learned by all that the truth was not found in them. It is the negro's fate to have a master, and as his old and best one has gone, he submits himself to the republican party, and obeys the orders that come to him from Washington. In Virginia those orders come through General Mahone, and as the General told the negroes not to vote last Tuesday, few or none of them went to the polls.

NOW THAT their fight with their old and natural enemy is suspended, the republicans of Ohio are already at each other's throats about the Sherman succession in the U. S. Senate, the man who became twenty times a millionaire on a salary that did not pay his expenses, and who now holds the place, and the man who was guilty of the famous ballot box forgery, contending for the prize with all the hate and desperation of their respective characters. As was only natural, the fight has already precipitated another one, that between the friends of the President and his Secretary of State, the latter of whom the Cincinnati Commercial is already booming for the Presidential nomination, and thereby settling the friends of the former almost beside themselves with rage.

THE GREAT increase in the exports of the agricultural products of this country to Cuba since the repeal of the duty on sugar is an object lesson on the subject of free trade, and shows to all reasonable men the wisdom of such trade and the inestimable benefit it would confer upon the farmers of this country, for if the abolition of the duty on one article alone be the cause of such an im-

mense increase to only one country, the abolition of that on all would create a foreign demand for American agricultural products that American farmers could hardly supply; and good prices always accompany a large demand.

THE NEW YORK Chamber of Commerce was right in determining to represent to Congress the injurious and even dangerous effect of the existing silver law, but it was exceedingly unwise in selecting Messrs. Carl Schurz and Abram Hewitt as members of the committee to make that representation, as the former is a prominent magnum-wump, and the latter, though professing to be a democrat, tried to defeat his party last Tuesday, and as the U. S. House of Representatives has a large anti-magnum-wump, and true blue democratic majority.

MRS JEFFERSON DAVIS has decided that the remains of her distinguished husband shall be removed from the vault at New Orleans and buried in Hollywood cemetery at Richmond, the capital of the Confederate States, where they will mingle with the dust of many who died in defense of the cause of which he was the chosen chief. They could not possibly have a more appropriate resting place.

NOW THAT the elections are over, reports of the famous imaginary great American tin industries that were created by the McKinley bill have subsided, and probably nothing more will be heard of them again. They subserved their purpose in Ohio, and are of no more use.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7, 1891.

Rev. J. N. Scott, Mrs. Harrison's father, returned to Washington this morning from a several week's visit to Port Townsend, Wash. Though 92 years of age, his health is good.

The President to-day appointed Fenton M. McCreery, of Michigan, to be Secretary of Legation at Santiago, Chili. He is the son of the Consul at Valparaiso. The President is a believer in nepotism.

The following is the only change in the 4th class postoffices of Virginia that was made to-day: Hillsville, Carroll county, D. H. Worrell appointed postmaster vice J. Worrell, resigned.

From New York it is learned to-day that Gov. Hill will not take his seat as U. S. Senator when Congress shall reassemble, but will retain his place as Governor of New York until he shall be relieved by Governor Flower, Lieutenant Governor Jones is flustered, and as no body can tell what he might do, inasmuch as he voted the republican ticket last Tuesday, the Governor thinks it safest not to give him a chance to do any thing. It is also learned that the lower house of the New York legislature is democratic by six majority, and that a tie exists in the upper, but that the latter, too, will be democratic by means of the vote of its presiding officer, the Lieutenant Governor. With a democratic legislature and a democratic governor the legislative districts of the State will be rearranged and a republican U. S. Senator from New York hereafter be only an unpleasant memory.

A well informed and well known man of affairs in Virginia, here to-day, says a meeting of the commission appointed by the legislature of his State to receive and consider all propositions for the settlement of the public debt of that State will be held very soon, probably by the 15th instant. He also says the feeling in his State in favor of the settlement of the debt, at least acceptably to the creditors, and as speedily as possible, is increasing rapidly among the intelligent portion of the community, and that they hope the legislature, now almost solidly democratic, will at the earliest practicable moment remove the stain of repudiation put upon the State by General Mahone and his republican allies.

The wrecks of the American men-of-war lost in the hurricane at Apia, Samoa, were given to the Samoan Government. A San Francisco firm was found which undertook to recover the parts of value on condition that they were to be sold and the proceeds divided equally between the wreckers and Samoans. The wreckage was finally made ready for shipment to San Francisco, but the Collector of Customs then held that the wreckage must pay duty. As the duty imposed would exceed the sum which can be realized from the sale of the wreckage, King Malesio is not particularly grateful for the present made to his people by the U. S. Government.

President Polk of the Farmers' Alliance is here to-day, but will start next week for Indianapolis, where the national council of the Alliance will meet on the 16th inst. He says his organization made no fight in Ohio this year. But, all the same, they had a ticket in the field, made an active canvass, and had their national prophesies Peffer and Simpson, besides their local lights to advocate their cause.

The races here have not closed, though so stated to-day by the only morning paper of this city. They will last for a week longer, and probably until the 19th, if the weather shall continue favorable.

It is understood to-day that the course of Mr. Lacey, comptroller of the currency, in the case of the broken Mayerick bank, has added the additional straw that broke the camel's back, and that the President has determined to remove him for dereliction of duty. But Mr. Harrison still clings to worse men, Baum and Porter.

When Judge W. G. Riley of Accomack county, Virginia, had a consanguine under the Grant administration, he was a little short in his account with the government, and that fact militated against the confirmation of his appointment as Consul by President Harrison. He was confirmed, however, and the first use he made of his salary, as said at the Treasury, was in settling his old account.

Senator Colquitt of Georgia is here to-day, as are Senators Cameron, who looks pleased, and Hiram, who looks decidedly displeased. Senator Colquitt says there is danger of a wide break in the solid South if the next national democratic convention nominate an opponent of free silver coinage.

AN INDIANA GIANT.—Among the hills of Washington county, Ind., not far from New Providence and about twenty-five miles from Louisville, nestles an old-fashioned, comfortable farmhouse. The house is the home of the tallest man in the West, perhaps in the United States. Jack Williams, the giant, is a fine specimen of physical manhood, and a picture of perfect health, standing in his stocking feet, 7 feet 2 inches, and weighing in fighting trim, 257 pounds. He was born in Polk township, Washington county, September 24, 1858, is 32 years old and single. While a boy he was not abnormally tall, shooting up to his great height during the last years of his teens. In complexion he is rather fair with gray-blue eyes. Strangely enough, no other member of the family is so tall. His father measured 5 feet 10 inches.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Bid me discourse, and I will enounce thine ear with tales of astounding cure of all sorts of suffering by Salvation Oil. Price only 25 cents.

An Indian boy wanted to hang himself after seven school girls had kissed him. He didn't, for he found they had given him something more serious than a cold which he speedily cured with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and then married the prettiest one.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Judge Warner T. Jones, of the County Court of Gloucester, died on Thursday.

Fire last night destroyed the tannery of A. D. Shorwell & Co., in Manchester. Loss about \$25,000.

Five prisoners escaped from Salem jail yesterday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock by cutting through the walls.

Edward W. Weston, President of the River and Mill Company, Warren county, died at his home, in Scranton, Pa., last week.

Steps for securing funds for the monument to Jefferson Davis, to be erected in Richmond, will be inaugurated at an early day.

W. H. Bakemore, democrat, defeated his brother, A. J. Bakemore, republican, for the House of Delegates in Rockingham county, by a vote of 2,497 to 2,237.

United States engineers have completed a survey of the Lynn Haven bar, in the Chesapeake Bay, and will advise the building of a breakwater at that point.

Rev. Dr. James Murray, pastor of Bethel Presbyterian church, Rockbridge county, has resigned after a pastorate of twenty-eight years to accept a position in a female college in Alabama.

The burning of the Luray Inn on Thursday last makes the third fire in suburban hotels in Virginia within six weeks past. Forest Inn, at Natural Bridge and the hotel at Buchanan having preceded this.

Mr. William Ball, one of the most active and intelligent farmers of Loudoun county, died near Leesburg on Wednesday in the eightieth year of his age. He was in the Confederate army serving at first with the Eighth Virginia Regiment.

For the first time since the war Westmoreland county went democratic Tuesday last, Hon. Benjamin Chambers having a majority of over 20 over his republican opponent for the House of Delegates. Mr. Chambers' majority in Northumberland county was 212.

The Court of Appeals yesterday fixed Wednesday, the 13th, for a hearing of the South Atlantic railroad case. In the case of O'Connell against Turner and others, from the Circuit Court of Roanoke county, confession of error by appellees and decree reversed.

The leading democrats of the State admit that the Legislature will this winter pass a bill creating a railroad commission. This, they say, the leading railroads of the State agreed to during the campaign just closed. This commission will probably consist of three members, but it is not believed that they will be granted arbitrary powers that will allow them to control the railroads. The idea seems to be that the measure is to be a conservative one, which, while it will seek to place the railroads under proper supervision, will in no way embarrass their conduct.

Desperate Lunatic on His Rounds.

Nothing of an introductory character is necessary to anything written about Windie, the escaped lunatic, who has been the subject of much matter in this and other newspapers by reason of his frequent arrests and as many escapes, as well as for his violent conduct since his last escape. A warrant is now in the hands of Sheriff C. P. Wrightman, of this county, for Windie's body, and that may imply dead or alive. His recent conduct leads us to the conclusion that it may be delivered in the latter condition. On Thursday night, the 29th ult., Windie and a man supposed to be assisting him in evading arrest, were chased by officers and a posse for a mile or two and sundry shots were fired by Windie at his pursuers from his Winchester reloader and revolver, while a number of shots were also fired by those in pursuit. This was on the road in the neighborhood of his neighbors, where it is believed that many of his neighbors, through fear or friendship, assist in his concealment when he decides to take cover. The chase was given up on this occasion and the next twilight when he fired two shots through the door into the room of Mr. Geo. Snarr, at Whitefield, and a little later two more shots into Mr. Snarr's residence. He was seen and recognized, we hear, by several persons. His shooting on this occasion appears to have been aimless, and perhaps done to render the inmates of the building terror-stricken, but one of the shots came in proximity to Mrs. Snarr, who was in an upper room of the house with several little children. On Monday D. Deputy-Sheriff Hite, with ten good men, undertook the capture of Windie, but they failed to come with him. Tuesday morning a man, supposed to have been Windie, set fire to Mr. Hite's fence which was discovered in time to save the loss of more than a dozen panels.—*Strasburg News.*

Prehistoric Relics Discovered.

A most remarkable find is reported from the little town of Lenoire, about twenty-five miles south of Helena, Ark. A well was being drilled on a farm at the edge of the town, and when they had gone to the depth of 125 feet the drillers reported that they were in some peculiar substance, which was hard yet was not rocks. They examined the drillings and said that they were passing through a layer of bricks, as nothing else would give the peculiar appearance to the drillings. As the drill was at such a depth that it was considered impossible for bricks to be buried they were laughed at, but the men insisted that bricks were at the bottom of the well. As there were no brick houses in the town and there had never been, it could not be believed but that the strong assertion of the drillers induced many people to visit the place, and while quite a crowd was around the well the men brought up to the surface a lot of mud from the bottom and examined it as they had done from the time they found the brick fact. In the mud was found a small piece of metal, which was cleaned off and was found to be a piece of money. It was octagonal in shape and had hieroglyphics on it which could not be deciphered, but which evidently were meant to represent at the value of the piece. It was also found from anything ever seen in Arkansas, and the place was named to Helena, where it was shown to numismatists, but all agreed in pronouncing it as something beyond their knowledge. It is claimed by antiquarians in Helena that the bricks and coin are the relics of a prehistoric race which lived in Helena many years before the Indians and who built the pavements and roads which were discovered at Memphis on the other side of the river above Helena. The coin will be sent to the Smithsonian Institution for examination, but the owner says it will take a large amount of money to buy it, as he thinks it is worth a fortune to some one.

DIED.

In Washington, D. C., at his sister's, Mrs. Chas. Le Hayne, in the 32d year of his age, on the 4th instant, WILLIAM D. SON OF JOHN CLARKE, Esq. of Prince William county, Va., with softening of the brain. The death of no young man has caused so great a shock to the community to which he belonged as that of Mr. Clarke. Young, sanguine, and beloved by all, his death leaves a vacancy which will long remain unfilled. His popularity known to all, was shown by his election in May last to the responsible office of Commissioner of the Revenue, when the only charge against him was that his political enemies voted for him. In business life he was the son of success and wealth. In the social circle he was a favorite; while in the family circle his memory will ever be cherished as that of a good son, a kind brother, and a devoted and idyllic husband and father. The sympathies of the whole community go out to the aged father, the bereaved sisters, and the mother, especially to the bereaved wife and four young children left to mourn their irreparable loss. A FRIEND.

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Public School Matters.

At the meeting of the City School Board on Thursday night, Superintendent Carney presented his report for 1890-'91. In it he recommended the dropping of all third grade teachers and the reduction of the maximum salaries of second grade teachers to \$350 and presents the following plan for a quasi high school:

"The time has now arrived when the establishment of a high school must be considered. Unless the sexes be taught together, which is contrary to our practice, and, in my opinion decidedly injudicious, we must eventually have four high schools; in any event, we must have two. Their establishment would cost far more than we can afford, especially now that we are unable to afford all the facilities needed for instruction in the lower and more essential branches of education. There is a way, however, in which, should the board desire to have a complete high school course, it could be accomplished at an additional cost of not more than two or three thousand dollars a year. The principals of the male schools, who are both excellent teachers of mathematics, might be directed to teach algebra and geometry an hour each in the female school of the same grade as their own, while their places are filled in their own schools by two special teachers—one of Greek and Latin, the other of history and literature. Thus the salaries of those teachers only would have to be provided for. In Washington School such progress has already been made in the teaching of mathematics, that we shall have for the coming session three high school classes in that branch of study. The question of teaching the classics, sciences, general history, and English literature must soon be met, and if they are to be taught at all, they should be taught well."

He then speaks of the great success of our students in the University local examinations and at the University, of the art school, and the new arrangements for teaching German, of the marked improvement in punctuality, and of the great want of new furniture, and concludes with the following remarks about the finances:

"The condition of our finances is growing constantly worse. I insist, you will doubtless remember, that we could not get along without a city appropriation of \$120,000; but \$110,000 was given us, and the result is a deficit of \$9,750. In the coming year we asked for \$13,000 and got but \$12,000, in consequence of which the \$90 in excess for which twelve of our teachers have worked faithfully has to be denied them. It is to be earnestly hoped that some means will be found to supply the wants and provide for the growth of our schools. Money is required for the support of schools of any kind, public or private. We cannot, as a community, get something for nothing, and the more our schools expand the more they will cost. When the public school system first went into operation only 28 per cent. of all white persons between 5 and 21, in a population of thousands less than at present, were enrolled in public schools, and since that time the percentage has once fallen as low as 19 per cent. Now it is 35 per cent., more than double that of 1874. One by one our excellent academics, nine in number, have died out until we have but five, and of these, one at least draws almost its entire patronage from abroad. The large tax payers, few of whom formerly sent their children to public schools, now do so, and were it not for the objection of a portion of our people to education without religious instruction, almost every child of school age in the city, would be in our schools. The question then presents itself to the people of Alexandria: Shall we maintain and enlarge our schools? What sort of schools have you? What sort of streets? Our streets might excel those of any city in the Union, and if we had poor schools, we should get no more people and even lose many we now have. To have good schools, we must pay good teachers, and if we promise them an increase of salary, and then say we are unable to fulfill our promise, we shall lose the best."

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Gov. Hill and the New York State Department officials agree in claiming a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Gov. Hill said yesterday: "I am convinced that we have carried both bodies. The news from the close districts and the returns thus far published and sent indicate that the republicans are making strenuous efforts to count out, but the official counts will give us a majority in both branches. We have literally swept the State. Gov. Hill declares that the 'fraud of 1876' shall not be imitated in New York. Returns of the Legislature give the democrats a majority of three on joint ballot, or five including independent democrats."

Public School Matters.

At the meeting of the City School Board on Thursday night, Superintendent Carney presented his report for 1890-'91. In it he recommended the dropping of all third grade teachers and the reduction of the maximum salaries of second grade teachers to \$350 and presents the following plan for a quasi high school:

"The time has now arrived when the establishment of a high school must be considered. Unless the sexes be taught together, which is contrary to our practice, and, in my opinion decidedly injudicious, we must eventually have four high schools; in any event, we must have two. Their establishment would cost far more than we can afford, especially now that we are unable to afford all the facilities needed for instruction in the lower and more essential branches of education. There is a way, however, in which, should the board desire to have a complete high school course, it could be accomplished at an additional cost of not more than two or three thousand dollars a year. The principals of the male schools, who are both excellent teachers of mathematics, might be directed to teach algebra and geometry an hour each in the female school of the same grade as their own, while their places are filled in their own schools by two special teachers—one of Greek and Latin, the other of history and literature. Thus the salaries of those teachers only would have to be provided for. In Washington School such progress has already been made in the teaching of mathematics, that we shall have for the coming session three high school classes in that branch of study. The question of teaching the classics, sciences, general history, and English literature must soon be met, and if they are to be taught at all, they should be taught well."

He then speaks of the great success of our students in the University local examinations and at the University, of the art school, and the new arrangements for teaching German, of the marked improvement in punctuality, and of the great want of new furniture, and concludes with the following remarks about the finances:

"The condition of our finances is growing constantly worse. I insist, you will doubtless remember, that we could not get along without a city appropriation of \$120,000; but \$110,000 was given us, and the result is a deficit of \$9,750. In the coming year we asked for \$13,000 and got but \$12,000, in consequence of which the \$90 in excess for which twelve of our teachers have worked faithfully has to be denied them. It is to be earnestly hoped that some means will be found to supply the wants and provide for the growth of our schools. Money is required for the support of schools of any kind, public or private. We cannot, as a community, get something for nothing, and the more our schools expand the more they will cost. When the public school system first went into operation only 28 per cent. of all white persons between 5 and 21, in a population of thousands less than at present, were enrolled in public schools, and since that time the percentage has once fallen as low as 19 per cent. Now it is 35 per cent., more than double that of 1874. One by one our excellent academics, nine in number, have died out until we have but five, and of these, one at least draws almost its entire patronage from abroad. The large tax payers, few of whom formerly sent their children to public schools, now do so, and were it not for the objection of a portion of our people to education without religious instruction, almost every child of school age in the city, would be in our schools. The question then presents itself to the people of Alexandria: Shall we maintain and enlarge our schools? What sort of schools have you? What sort of streets? Our streets might excel those of